

INFORMATION LETTER

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Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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U. S. Tuna Canners Seek Protection Against Imports

The U. S. tuna industry this week recommended that the government provide immediate relief against heavy imports of canned tuna and canned bonito.

In hearings before the Tariff Commission, which began January 29, tuna canners said they are suffering financial loss because their products cannot compete in the American market with tuna entering the U. S. under the existing low tariffs.

U. S. tariffs on canned tuna and canned bonito have been reduced in recent years under the reciprocal trade agreements program, and the Tariff Commission is conducting an investigation to determine whether the domestic industry is being injured by increased imports and whether the increased imports are the result of U. S. tariff concessions.

The Tariff Commission investigation was instituted on application of the California Fish Canners Association and others, who contend that extraordinarily large quantities of canned bonito are being imported because the tariff on that product is only 15 percent ad valorem, and even larger quantities of tuna in brine are entering under the tariff of 12.5 percent ad valorem.

The Tariff Commission investigation is being conducted under Section

(Please turn to page 94)

Renegotiation Forms

The Renegotiation Board has mailed report forms to more than 17,000 contractors and subcontractors for use in furnishing information concerning sales to the military services and civilian agencies whose contracts come under the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

Forms and instructions have been sent to all contractors and subcontractors of which the Board has a record. RB Form 1 is to be filed by March 1 in the case of contractors whose fiscal year ended before November 30, 1951, and by April 1 for those whose fiscal year ended on December 31, 1951. Form 1B need not be filed until two months later.

Articles on Labeling Mailed to Members

Enclosed with this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER are two reprints from *Food Packer*. One describes the recent FDA pamphlet for consumers entitled "Read the Label," and advises canners that "the housewife is looking over your shoulder on this labeling business." The FDA pamphlet points out that enforcement of labeling regulations is intended to protect the large majority of honest packers as well as consumers from unfair practices.

The other reprint touches on highlights of the N.C.A. descriptive labeling program, calling attention to the three basic characteristics of the labeling terms recommended: they must be descriptive; they must be enforceable; and they must be used uniformly. The new N.C.A. labeling manual entitled *Modern Labels for Canned Foods* is designed to assist canners in applying the labeling principles advocated by FDA and stresses the importance of using these principles on a voluntary basis beyond the FDA requirements.

Canned Pumpkin and Squash

Amendment 1 to SR 6 to CPR 55, issued February 1, gives canners of pumpkin and squash the option of using their November selling prices as their ceiling prices, retroactive to November 28, 1951.

The amendment is being issued, OPS said, to restore pumpkin ceiling prices to their selling price levels preceding November 28, when SR 6 modified the pricing formula for pumpkin and squash.

Copies of Amendment 1 to SR 6 to CPR 55 are being mailed by N.C.A. to all canners of pumpkin and squash.

Information Letter Binders

A supply of binders for the INFORMATION LETTER has been obtained by N.C.A. Members may receive copies from the N.C.A. for \$1.65 each, postage prepaid.

Quotas and Specifications In Can Order, M-25, Amended

The NPA on January 22 amended the can order, M-25, raising the quotas on beans, chili con carne with beans, non-seasonal soups, and spaghetti with meat balls to 100 percent and changing the can specifications on hamburger with tomato sauce, asparagus soup, and carrot juice. Announcement of the quota changes was made at the Convention and copies of the amended order were mailed to members last week.

Among the changes made in the text of the order, are:

Section 6(c) permits packers to calculate their can usage in terms of base plate weight. As an example,

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RMA Vegetable Committee

After reviewing research and related service work on vegetables, the RMA Vegetable Advisory Committee has recommended to the U. S. Department of Agriculture that available federal resources be devoted primarily to work directly contributing to national security and to research of a basic or fundamental nature. Strengthening of research and related service work on vegetables by preferential treatment in future appropriations also was urged.

The Committee, operating under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, met in Albany, Calif., January 9-11. It agreed that industry and other agencies outside of the federal government could carry on most of the specialized or applied research that is needed. Priorities in current investigations and services were suggested.

Marketing—In the field of marketing, highest priority was given to the following: storage, handling, conditioning, and quality preservation; improved containers and methods of packaging and loading; transportation services, rates, and equipment; basic information on supplies, prices, demand, and consumption; and improved marketing facilities, methods, and equipment.

Utilization—Work at the Western Regional Research Laboratory on

(Please turn to page 96)

STATISTICS

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned apricots, red sour cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, asparagus, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports have been mailed to all canners packing these products.

Apricots—Canner shipments during December were down 42,000 cases or 17 percent from a year ago. Total shipments from June 1 to January 1 were approximately the same as a year ago. Of the total supply, 64 percent had been shipped by January 1, 1952, compared with 72 percent a year earlier.

RSP Cherries—Stocks held by canners January 1 were about 10 percent above stocks a year earlier. Of the January 1 stocks, 73 percent were held by canners in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, 16 percent in New York, and 11 percent in Western states. December shipments were 54 percent less than shipments during the same month a year ago, while season shipments (July 1 to January 1) were 13 percent less than a year ago. December shipments were proportionately higher in Pennsylvania and New York than in the other areas. By January 1, 1952, 70 percent of the total supply had been shipped, compared with 72 percent a year ago.

Sweet Cherries—January 1 stocks held by canners were 24 percent less than a year ago. However, with December shipments up 40 percent, season shipments to January were approximately the same as a year ago. Although Washington and Oregon held only 65 percent of December 1 stocks, these two states accounted for 84 percent of total U. S. shipments during December.

Peaches—January 1 stocks in canners' hands were 84 percent above a year ago. December shipments were about 4 percent above shipments a year ago, but season shipments (June 1 to January 1) were 3 percent less than last year. By January 1 this year, 56 percent of total supply had been shipped by canners, compared with 71 percent a year ago.

Pears—Although total supply during the 1951-52 season was only 4 percent above the supply of a year ago, the stocks in canners' hands on January 1 were 28 percent higher than a year ago. Season shipments (June 1 to January 1) were 20 percent less than shipments during the same period a year ago, while shipments during the month of December were 22 percent less than a year

earlier. Shipments to January 1 this year were equal to 39 percent of the total supply in canners' hands compared with 54 percent on the same date last year.

Asparagus—Canners' stocks of canned asparagus on January 1, 1952, were 44 percent above a year ago. Of the 1.5 million cases held by canners January 1, 918,000 cases or 60 percent were held by California canners. Shipments to January 1 were only one percent above shipments during the same period in 1950. However, shipments from October 1 to January 1 were 38 percent above shipments for the same period a year earlier. By January 1 this year, 72 percent of the total supply held by canners had been shipped, compared with 79 percent by January 1, 1951.

Corn—January 1 canner stocks of corn were 6 percent less than stocks held by canners a year earlier, despite the fact that at the beginning of the pack season there was a 9 percent greater supply. December shipments were almost one million cases or 55 percent more than were shipped a year earlier. Shipments from August 1 to January 1 were 24 percent above a year earlier, resulting in 56 percent of the total supply being shipped by January 1, 1952, compared with 49 percent on the same date in 1951. Canners in Midwestern states held two-thirds of the total U. S. stocks on January 1. The remaining stocks were equally divided among Eastern and Western states, each area holding 17 percent of total stocks.

Peas—Season shipments from canners' warehouses by January 1, 1952, were running 3 percent less than a year ago. Shipments during December were down 10 percent from December, 1951. Because of the 12 percent larger supply and the slower rate of shipments, canners' stocks on January 1 were 37 percent above stocks on the same date a year earlier. Of the total January 1 stocks held by canners, 78.5 percent were sweets.

Tomatoes—Canner shipments from July 1 to January 1 were 25.4 percent above shipments during the same period a year ago. January 1 stocks were 62 percent above canner stocks a year ago. Of the 8.3 million cases held by canners on January 1, 46 percent were held by Western canners, 28 percent by Mid-Atlantic canners, and 19 percent in the Midwest. Shipments were proportionately greater in Mid-Atlantic states during December than in the other areas. December 1 stocks in the Mid-Atlantic states were approximately one-third of the U. S. total. However, shipments by Mid-Atlantic canners during December were 44 percent of total U. S. shipments. Western canners, who held 41 percent of December 1 stocks, accounted for 30 percent of total shipments. Of the total supply, 70 percent had been shipped by January 1,

1952, compared with 75 percent a year ago.

Tomato Juice—Despite a 55 percent drop in canner shipments during December, 1951, compared with shipments during the same month a year ago, shipments during the six-month period July-December were more than 6 percent above shipments during the same period a year ago. Canners' stocks of 17 million cases on January 1, 1952, were 53 percent higher than a year ago. Season shipments to January 1 amounted to 48 percent of the total supply compared with 57 percent shipped by the same date a year earlier.

Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(cases—basis 84/85%)	
Carryover, June 1.....	540,000	115,000
Pack.....	3,661,000	4,614,000
Total supply.....	4,201,000	4,729,000
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	1,173,000	1,708,000
Shipments during Dec.....	254,000	212,000
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1.....	3,028,000	3,023,000

Canned RSP Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1.....	30,332	29,950
Pack.....	5,022,951	4,672,041
Total supply.....	5,053,283	4,701,991
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	1,301,819	1,430,632
Shipments during Dec.....	377,753	173,197
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1.....	3,751,464	3,271,359

Sweet Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(cases—basis 84/85%)	
Carryover, June 1.....	316,000	55,000
Pack.....	741,000	900,000
Total supply.....	1,057,000	955,000
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	440,000	336,000
Shipments during Dec.....	45,000	63,000
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1.....	617,000	619,000

Canned Peach Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(cases—basis 84/85%)	
Carryover, June 1.....	2,542,000	625,000
Pack.....	16,605,000	22,803,000
Total supply.....	19,147,000	23,428,000
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	5,553,000	10,232,000
Shipments during Dec.....	1,140,000	1,182,000
Shipments June 1 to Jan. 1.....	13,504,000	13,196,000

Canned Pear Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(cases—basis 84/85%)	
Carryover, June 1.....	597,000	605,000
Pack.....	6,370,000	6,647,000
Total supply.....	6,967,000	7,252,000
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	3,453,000	4,422,000
Shipments during Dec.....	492,000	385,000
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1.....	3,514,000	2,830,000

Canned Asparagus Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, March 1.....	308,850	505,879
Pack.....	4,850,692	4,969,054
Total supply.....	4,959,542	5,474,933
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	1,037,113	1,519,926
Shipments, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.....	596,945	823,220
Shipments, March 1 to Jan. 1.....	3,902,429	3,955,007

Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51 (actual cases)	1951-52 (actual cases)
Carryover, June 1.....	2,141,400	1,110,783
Pack.....	32,725,536	37,837,387
Total supply.....	34,866,936	38,948,170
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	12,624,518	17,291,089
Shipments during Dec.....	2,115,613	1,907,805
Shipments, June 1 to Jan. 1.....	22,242,418	21,657,081

Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51 (actual cases)	1951-52 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	1,808,427	55,355
Pack.....	18,724,350	27,672,399
Total supply.....	20,532,777	27,727,754
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	5,150,801	8,358,941
Shipments during Dec.....	(a)	3,530,193
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1.....	15,441,976	19,368,813

(a) Not available.

Tomato Juice Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51 (actual cases)	1951-52 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1.....	3,004,135	917,071
Pack.....	22,740,658	31,625,534
Total supply.....	25,744,793	32,542,605
Stocks, Jan. 1.....	11,167,933	17,040,450
Shipments during Dec.....	2,177,766	980,591
Shipments, July 1 to Jan. 1.....	14,576,860	15,502,155

Schedule for Reporting
Wholesale Distributor Stocks

On Thursday, January 24, representatives of various interested organizations met at N.C.A. headquarters with Howard Grievess, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census, to discuss the future of the canned fruit and vegetable wholesale distributor stock report. This report had previously been issued monthly from October through June by the Bureau of the Census. Following the cut in the fiscal year 1952 budget of the Department of Commerce, it appeared likely that the report would be discontinued. However, a report on January 1 stocks has been issued, and at the meeting last week Mr. Grievess stated that two additional reports would be issued before the end of the marketing season. The January report contained stock data for 33 items. The other two reports to be issued this year will be abbreviated reports containing data for fewer items.

Mr. Grievess stated in the meeting that if the Census' budget request is approved substantially as submitted, the Bureau would be able to prepare the report at the original frequency—once a month.

The meeting was arranged by Dr. Howard L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, at the request of the N.C.A. Statistics Committee which discussed the problem at

some length during their Convention meeting at Atlantic City. Dr. H. P. Alspaugh of H. J. Heinz Co., who is Chairman of the N.C.A. Statistics Committee, acted as chairman of the meeting which was attended by representatives of the Wholesale Grocers, Canners, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

One of the most important problems discussed was the evaluation and improvement of the sample used on the preparation of the present report. This matter is still under study and at the request of Dr. Alspaugh a survey of the various interested groups will be made by Dr. Stier concerning this problem.

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

Total stocks of 15 canned vegetables held by wholesale distributors on January 1, 1952, are about 15 percent higher than stocks of the same products a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Of the 15 vegetables, stocks of only 5 showed decreases from last year. Corn stocks were down approximately 900,000 cases or 10 percent, while stocks of asparagus, peas, snap beans, and sweet potatoes each showed a decline of 250,000 cases or less.

Pumpkin and squash stocks were up almost 800,000 cases or 2.75 times as much as last year, the largest percentage increase of any item.

Total distributor stocks of the 12 canned fruits were down 19 percent this January 1 as compared with a year ago. Significant decreases were registered for fruit cocktail and pineapple, each down 39 percent.

Combined stocks of the 6 juices were down 11 percent from January 1, 1951. By far the largest decrease was for pineapple juice, down 900,000 cases or 37 percent below stocks of a year ago.

A summary showing wholesale distributor and canner stocks of specified canned foods, compiled by the Bureau of the Census and combining canners' stock totals supplied by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, is shown below:

Wholesale Distributors' Stocks of Specified Canned Foods

(Including Warehouses of Retail Food Chains)

	All sizes smaller than No. 10 Jan. 1, 1952	Institution sizes, all sizes No. 10 or larger Jan. 1, 1952	Total Distributor Stocks Jan. 1, 1952	Total Distributor Stocks Jan. 1, 1951	Canner Stocks Jan. 1, 1952
(thousands of actual cases)					
Vegetables:					
Beans, green and wax.....	3,376	1,043	4,419	4,503	NA
Corn.....	6,885	698	7,583	8,421	13,441
Peas.....	6,350	874	7,224	7,408	17,291
Tomatoes.....	5,934	1,039	6,973	6,632	8,359
Asparagus.....	1,115	127	1,242	1,477	1,520
Beans, lima.....	1,200	181	1,381	1,667	NA
Beets.....	1,227	402	1,629	1,619	NA
Carrots.....	301	204	505	480	NA
Pumpkin and squash.....	1,003	222	1,225	451	NA
Sauerkraut.....	854	113	967	929	NA
Spinach.....	884	198	1,082	966	NA
Sweet potatoes.....	606	147	753	824	NA
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	3,056	703	3,759	3,528	NA
Tomato pulp and puree.....	851	798	1,649	1,290	NA
Tomato sauce.....	1,133	46	1,179	992	23,272
Fruits:					
Apricots.....	770	349	1,128	1,164	1,933
Fruit cocktail ¹	1,475	248	1,723	2,801	7,288
Peaches.....	4,735	949	5,684	6,090	10,940
Pears.....	1,026	236	1,262	1,302	5,239
Pineapple.....	3,386	511	3,897	6,410	5,718
Apples and crabapples.....	692	849	1,541	1,551	NA
Apple sauce.....	874	187	1,061	1,034	NA
Cherries, red pitted.....	683	282	965	1,156	1,431
Cherries, sweet.....	341	66	407	521	476
Cranberries and sauce.....	590	43	633	568	NA
Grapefruit and segments.....	453	12	465	356	1,317
Plums and prunes.....	561	206	767	468	1,316
Juices:					
Tomato ²	4,268	196	4,464	4,521	17,040
Grapefruit.....	1,427	32	1,459	1,537	2,563
Orange.....	1,247	25	1,272	1,536	5,453
Citrus blends.....	658	9	667	617	1,571
Pineapple.....	1,304	50	1,354	2,478	5,201
Apple and sweet cider.....	211	12	223	273	NA

¹ Includes fruits for salad and mixed fruit, except citrus. ² Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. a California only. NA—not available.

Source of canners' stocks: National Canners Association, Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, and Florida Canners Association.

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock, and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1950	1951
	(thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1.....	55,341	62,453
Pack, Jan. through Dec.....	130,270	119,464
Supply.....	185,617	181,917
Canner stocks, Jan. 1.....	62,453	57,522
Canner shipments, Dec.....	7,999	9,015
Canner shipments, Jan. through Dec.....	123,164	124,395

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the four week period December 2-29 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during that period and available for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 166,884 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed Under Federal Inspection
Dec. 2-29, 1951

	3 lbs. & over	Under 3 lbs.	Total
	(in thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat.....	19,715	13,995	33,710
Canned ham.....	19,729	604	20,333
Corned beef hash.....	338	8,662	9,000
Chili con carne.....	964	10,125	11,089
Vienna sausage.....	147	3,192	3,339
Frankfurter and wieners in brine.....		1,329	1,329
Deviled ham.....	12	682	694
Other potted and deviled meat products.....		1,743	1,743
Tamales.....	85	1,859	1,944
Sliced, dried beef.....	44	352	396
Liver products.....		409	409
Meat stew.....	84	7,499	7,583
Spaghetti meat products.....	89	4,695	4,784
Tongue (except pickled).....	46	356	402
Vinegar pickled products.....	1,083	1,638	2,721
Bulk sausage.....		806	806
Hamburger.....	66	1,124	1,190
Soups.....	1,139	38,857	39,996
Sausage in oil.....	119	477	596
Tripe.....	1	780	781
Brains.....		328	328
Bacon.....	17	424	441
All other products 20% or more meat.....	461	7,217	7,678
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup).....	177	7,836	8,013
Total all products.....	44,314	114,988	159,302

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for Defense are not included in these items. Total production including quantities for defense agencies, was 166,884 thousand pounds.

Forthcoming Meetings

- January 29-30—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Food Technology Conference, Babcock Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- February 5-6—Minnesota Cannery Association, 5th Annual Cannery and Fieldmen's Short Course, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis
- February 5-7—Indiana Cannery Association, Cannery and Fieldmen's Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette
- February 11-12—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, 31st Annual Meeting, Hermitage Hotel, Nashville
- February 14-15—Ozark Cannery Association, 44th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
- March 3-5—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Congress Hotel, Chicago
- March 3-7—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Hilton Hotel, Chicago
- March 6-7—Utah Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
- March 13-14—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Gearhart Hotel, Gearhart, Ore.
- March 17-18—Cannery League of California, Annual Directors Conference, Santa Barbara
- March 19-21—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting and Cannery School, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
- April 1—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Food Technology Conference, Babcock Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- April 1-4—American Management Association, 21st National Packaging Exposition, Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J.
- April 2—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Cannery Safety Institute, Lorraine Hotel, Madison
- April 10—Indiana Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis
- June 9-10—Michigan Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City
- November 3-4—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines
- November 10-11—Wisconsin Cannery Association, 48th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
- November 20-21—Indiana Cannery Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs
- December 1-3—Michigan Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

Escape Clause Investigation

(Continued from page 91)

7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. If the Commission finds that the domestic industry is being injured by increased imports which result from tariff concessions, it will recommend to the President that the concessions be modified or suspended under "escape clause" action.

Because of the time involved in such a procedure, tuna canners asked this week that quotas be established immediately on imports of canned tuna and tuna-like fishes.

Tuna fishermen are supporting canners in the present proceeding but also are seeking protection from imports of fresh and frozen tuna, on which there is no tariff.

SUPPLIES

Tin from Singapore

On January 18, the White House announced agreements whereby the United States would furnish steel to the United Kingdom in exchange for quantities of aluminum and tin. Following is the portion of the announcement dealing with tin:

"The United Kingdom has agreed to make available to the United States 20,000 long tons of tin during 1952 at \$1.18 per pound, f.o.b. Singapore. Both governments agreed that it would be desirable if more normal arrangements for the conduct of the tin trade could be established as soon as possible."

PERSONNEL

Georgia Cannery Association

The Georgia Cannery Association has elected the following officers for 1952:

President—B. F. Easterlin, Jr., Easterlin Packing Co., Andersonville; vice president—C. R. May, Hills Brothers Co., Woodbury; secretary-treasurer—R. A. Burns, Griffin (reelected).

Utah Cannery Association

The Utah Cannery Association has elected the following officers for 1952:

President—William R. Eddington, Eddington Canning Co., Springville; vice president—J. F. Gimlin, Jr., Woods Cross Canning Co., Clearfield; and secretary-treasurer—Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden (reelected).

Campbell Soup Appointments

The Campbell Soup Company has announced the appointment of Oscar H. Curry as comptroller of the company and its subsidiary companies.

E. W. Montell was appointed recently to the newly created position of special assistant to the vice president—procurement.

Mr. Montell is being succeeded as manager of the agricultural department by H. R. Collard, formerly agricultural division manager for the Middle West.

RENEGOTIATION

Renegotiation under 1948 Act

Renegotiation of defense contracts which are subject to the 1948 Act will be handled by the Renegotiation Board, under an agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Renegotiation Board, announced January 21. Effect of the change will be to place all defense contracts renegotiation operations under one agency and to simplify matters for a contractor with contracts subject to both the 1948 and 1951 Acts, according to a joint announcement.

DEFENSE

NPA Staff Organization

Appointment of Franz T. Stone as Deputy Administrator of the National Production Authority was announced January 28. Mr. Stone succeeds Henry H. Fowler, who was appointed NPA Administrator on January 8.

Mr. Stone is on leave as president of the Columbus McKinnon Chain Corp. of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Dixon, Ill. He has been NPA Assistant Administrator for Industrial and Agricultural Equipment since April, 1951.

Payments for Alaska Salmon

The Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency on January 23 delegated to the Wage Stabilization Board sole jurisdiction to stabilize wages, prices, and related compensation and other obligations with respect to the catch and disposition of fresh Alaska salmon delivered to canneries. The delegation was contained in ESA General Order No. 14.

Canned Ripe Olives

OPS on January 11 issued a schedule of "low-end adjustment prices" which canners of domestic ripe olives may use if their ceiling prices, as established under CPR 56, are below those listed in the schedule. The adjustment prices were listed in SR 4 to CPR 56, effective January 11.

Can Order, M-25

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a canner using 100# base plate may use 90# and thus increase his permissible can quota by 10 percent. The usage of tin on this lighter base plate is restricted to the same amount (by weight) as used on the heavier base plate. Canners should consult their can suppliers concerning the packing of products in lighter containers with a reduced tin coating.

Section 9(2) permits packers with only one canning line to utilize these facilities for the equivalent of 13 eight-hour shifts per quarter or 100 percent of the cans used in the corresponding calendar quarter in his base year, whichever is less.

Following are the quota and specifications changes:

Product	Quota Percentage	
	from	to
46. Beans, dry soaked, all varieties.	90	100
146. Chili con carne, with beans.	90	110
146. Chili con carne, without beans.	120	110
206. Macaroni, noodles, and spaghetti, wet pack.	90	100
219. Soups, liquid, nonseasonal.	90	100
219. Soups, liquid, nonseasonal: chicken broth.	70	100
224. Spaghetti with meat balls.	90	100
Product	Soldered Parts	
	from	to
154. Hamburger, including meat balls, with or without onions, with tomato sauce.	.25	1.25
219. Soups, liquid, seasonal: asparagus.	.50	1.25
Product	Non-Soldered Parts	
	from	to
56. Carrot juice.	.25	1.25
219. Soups, liquid, seasonal: asparagus.	.50	.25

CPR 61, Export Pricing

Changes in the export pricing regulation, CPR 61, have been made by SR 1 and Amendment 1, both issued January 11 and effective January 16.

SR 1 is designed to encourage sales to U. S. territories and possessions. It provides that shippers may use the same percentage sales markups to each territory and possession that they received on the same commodities during the base period, January 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950.

If a shipper in the continental United States did not have a special markup on these sales during the base period, he must apply to OPS for a markup on sales to each specified territory or possession and may not take it until he receives approval from

OPS. Such a shipper, if he wishes, may continue to determine his ceiling prices and related obligations under the applicable domestic ceiling price regulation without regard to CPR 61 or SR 1.

Amendment 2 affords certain exporters alternative methods of establishing ceiling prices for exports. It also makes significant changes in definitions.

PUBLICITY

Economy of Canned Meats Cited in Parents' Magazine

One of the articles in the "Family Food Section" of the February *Parents'* magazine discusses the economy of canned meats.

"Canned Meats for Penny-Wise Lunches" says, "Few foods offer the convenience, variety, nutrition and economy of canned meats—particularly for family lunches. They're versatile, too, combining with other foods to make countless tempting main dishes."

The article goes on: "Canned meats, like fresh meats, provide high-quality protein, B vitamins and essential minerals for you and your family. And they're a good buy because there is no waste in fat or bone and little loss of weight in cooking."

Suggestions for luncheon main dishes with various canned meats are given.

Good Buys in Canned Foods Told in Cincinnati Post

In the January 10 issue of *The Cincinnati Post*, Food Editor Fern Storer's lead article, "Herbs Add Flavor to Pantry-Shelf Dinner," told of the good buys found in canned foods.

"Take an extra slow walk through the canned foods department next time you shop. You'll find some excellent buys now in the fruits and vegetables that are missing at the fresh produce department," says the author.

"All those jokes about the cook who'd starve to death if she lost her can opener have made some of us self-conscious about using too many canned foods in one meal. In reality, they play an important part in our food economy—they make it possible

for us to enjoy many fruits and vegetables which at this time of year are scarce and high," states the article.

Among the good buys for her "Dinner from the Shelf," the writer listed canned tomatoes, peaches, macaroni with cheese sauce, chicken, turkey, luncheon meat, and frankfurters.

RMA Vegetable Committee

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utilization of vegetables was examined by the Committee. Highest priority was given to development of improved equipment and instruments to measure quality characteristics of vegetables. Fundamental research on composition, techniques, and methods was given second high priority; and utilization of byproducts and residues was given third priority. Expansion as needed by the armed forces was recommended on work to develop new and improved concentrated, dehydrated, and dehydrofrozen vegetables.

Assistance to growers—On research designed to assist vegetable growers, the Committee termed increased mechanization of production and harvesting operations the most important field of study. It recommended that USDA compile an illustrated, descriptive catalog of specialized equipment that is now available and may be adaptable; this catalog would serve as the basis for further developmental work. Also recommended was expansion of research on development of improved pesticide applicators, including ground and airborne equipment. Second priority was given to disease, insect, and nematode control, with the recommendation that special emphasis be given to study of the effect of the newer pesticide residues on animals, plants, and soils.

All members of the Vegetable Advisory Committee were present at the meeting. Members of the Committee include J. F. Dezauche, Dezauche & Son, Inc., Opelousas, La.; J. P. King, Birds Eye Div., General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Packers, Inc., Salem, Ore.; and Russell H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.

Cold Storage Advisory Committee

At a meeting of the Cold Storage Advisory Committee, held simultaneously with the Vegetable group, high priority was recommended for a study of shrinkage in meat during freezing and storage. Among projects on which special emphasis was urged are atmospheric control, modification, and purification in refrigerated warehouses; and basic and applied research on quality specifications, such as color, on refrigerated storage of citrus fruits and grapes.

FARM PRODUCTS

Lemon Export Program

An export payment program designed to encourage exports of fresh and processed lemons, effective January 28, has been announced by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA.

The program provides for payments up to 40 percent of the export sales price, basis f.a.s. U. S. ports, to be limited by the maximum rates established for individual products, and is similar to a recent export program on lemons which terminated November 30, 1951.

Marketing Dry Edible Beans

Findings of a nationwide study of "Marketing Dry Edible Beans and Peas" are reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin No. 1044, June, 1951. The study and report were made under contract under the Research and Marketing Act.

The survey dealt with the principal marketing agencies and their operations in 1949, with the flow of products through marketing channels, and with the costs and margins accruing

in distribution. With respect to marketing agencies, the study embraced elevators, brokers and dealers, canners, and wholesale grocers. By varieties of product, the coverage included all leading types of beans under the three broad headings of white, colored, and lima.

Size and structure of firms that can beans was determined by sampling reports from 41 canners.

Copies of USDA Technical Bulletin No. 1044 are available from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents.

STANDARDS

Raspberries for Processing

U. S. standards for raspberries for processing have been proposed by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. The new standards were developed, according to PMA, at the request of growers, processors and state marketing officials, particularly in New York and Michigan. The proposed standards were published in the *Federal Register* of January 25. Interested parties may submit views or comments until February 25.

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